Wellesley College News

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RUSSIA ADVANCES WITH SOVIET RULE

General Yakhontoff Outlines Methods and Achievements of Soviet Government

FUTURE HOPEFUL

The organization of Soviet Russia, the achievements of its government in education, public health, industry, and agriculture, and the ideals it hopes to realize, were expounded by Major-General Victor A. Yakhontoff in his lecture on *Present-Day Russia* on Friday evening, January 10, at Alumnae Hall.

Major-General Yakhontoff, who has just returned from a visit to Russia made for the purpose of studying the country's present condition, is unusually well fitted for that task by his varied and distinguished career. He spent several years in Tokyo as Military Attaché at the Imperial Russian Embassy; during the war he was in command of the Tenth Russian Army; and in the Kerensky Cabinet he held the post of Assistant Secretary of War. In the field of scholarship, General Yakhontoff is distinguished for his work on the problems of the Far East, including many articles on the Eastern powers and a history of the Russo-Japanese war.

General Yakhontoff clarified his discussion of Soviet Russia's achievements by outlining first the present geographical organization of the country. Although five per cent of Russia's territory was lost during the war, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics covers three times as large an area as the United States of America. It stretches from the cold North to warm Southern regions, and from central Europe to the Pacific. Its resources are the largest in the world. Its population, although composed of many nationalities, is essentially homogeneous, since 77% of its inhabitants are Russians. The many small autonomous nations are allowed to obtain independence if they desire it. The Soviet Union is divided into seven large republics, the largest of which, the Russian Federated Republic, covers 92.5% of the whole area of Russia. Under this large republic, eleven smaller autonomous republics are grouped. In contrast to the old system, each nation is allowed to use its own language in courts, schools, and publications.

The government of Russia has as its foundation the Soviet, or council. Each village elects delegates, on the basis of occupation, to a local soviet. Above these are city soviets, provincial soviets, and finally the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, with supreme constitutional authority. A separate Soviet of Nationalities, in which each nation is represented, protects the interests of minorities. A Praesidium handles affairs of government while the All-Russian Congress is not meeting.

The achievements of the Soviet Government in several fields have been remarkable. In education, the advance in literacy from 27% to 52% indicates that effective work is being done. The increase in number of schools is not very great, but there has been an enormous increase since the war in the number of pupils attending them. Men especially are better educated than formerly; and illiterate adults as well as children are given the opportunity to attend schools. On his visit to Russia this summer, General Yakhontoff found the general level of culture much higher than before the Revolution; theater audiences and crowds in pub-

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Five Powers Convene For London Conference

The London Naval Conference, heralded as the most important international conference since that of Peace in Paris in 1919, now draws near (or has arrived at) its portentous beginning. The imposing delegation from the United States, including Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson; Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams; Senators David A. Reed and Joseph T. Robinson, and Dwight F. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, set sail with President Hoover's official benediction ringing in their ears, charged with exhortations to remember that their aim is actual naval reduction and not mere limitation; that the progress of the peace of the world rests to a great extent on their shoulders; and that they are to consider the sentiments of the other delegates, and behave in a conciliatory manner towards them. Nothing was said about carrying clean pocket-handkerchiefs—presumably this is the function of the accompanying wives. There are rumors of Japanese opposition to material reduction; of a mutual engagement for non-aggression being framed at Paris by France, Italy, and Spain—an engagement without guarantors. But the one really established fact is that all of the Five Powers—Great Britain, United States, Japan, France, and Italy—will be represented at the Conference.

Thus the delegates assemble. And the momentous question arises, will the Conference succeed? Or will it repeat the Geneva Naval Conference of 1927? True, even in case of failure, there would be a difference—the chief disagreement would not be between the United States and Great Britain, by reason of the recent Anglo-American agreement. On the other hand, the provisional figures arrived at by President Hoover and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald may be wholly upset by the demands of the other Powers, and battle over the ratio of 5:5:3:1.67:1.67, established by the Washington Treaties, is certainly forthcoming.

To quote an English publication, *The Round Table*, "The amount of inflammatory material which may catch fire is immense." And much depends on

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Dr. John Nafe to Describe New Systems of Psychology

The Department of Philosophy and Psychology announces a lecture by Dr. John Paul Nafe, Professor of Psychology at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, which will be given in 124 Founders Hall at 4:40 P.M., Tuesday, January 21. Professor Nafe will speak on the subject: "Systematic Differences between Present Day Psychologists."

Dr. Nafe is one of the psychologists trained recently at Cornell University by the late Professor E. B. Titchener, upon whose staff he served for several years before shifting six years ago to Clark University. He is an associate editor of the *American Journal of Psychology* and of the *Journal of General Psychology*. His chief experimental contributions are in the field of touch. His experimental findings lead him to the unique and revolutionary view that the skin does not have a separate receptor for each of the so-called cutaneous qualities, but that the different sensations are aroused by differences of intensity, extensity, and density in mode of stimulation, of a common type of receptor. Pain is always correlated with high, and contact with low, intensity of stimulation of the skin.

All members of the college community are cordially invited to hear the lecture by Dr. Nafe.

COMING EVENTS

Under the auspices of the Liberal Club the League of Women Voters will hold a meeting at Agora, on Thursday evening, January 16, at 7:30 o'clock. The purpose of this meeting is to organize a Junior League in the college. Mrs. Robert De Normandie, former president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, will speak.

Edith Wynne Matthison, prominent actress, will read the *Medea*, using Gilbert Murray's translation, at 8 o'clock, January 17, in Alumnae Hall. This number is presented in the lecture course of the Reading and Speaking Department.

On Saturday evening, January 18, the Wellesley Choir and the Brown Glee Club will give a joint concert at Alumnae Hall at 8 o'clock. An interesting program is promised. Following this the Hilltopper's orchestra from Brown will play for dancing. Tickets will be for sale at the El Table, price one dollar.

Miss Ruth G. Stratton, Director of the Co-operative Bureau for Women Teachers, New York City, is coming to Wellesley on January 22nd. This Bureau is an agency supported by secondary schools and colleges to place college graduates. Miss Stratton will be here from 11 to 3:30 on January 22nd, and is anxious to talk with any seniors who wish to teach in private schools next year. Members of 1930 desiring interviews with Miss Stratton may sign for appointments on the door of Room 1, Administration Building.

Social Schedule, 1930

Jan. 17	Reading and Speaking lecture.
Jan. 18	Glee Club and late dancing.
Jan. 23	Concert series.
Feb. 10-15	Week of Prayer.
Feb. 13	Concert series.
Feb. 15	Z. A. Program Meeting.
Feb. 18	Reading and Speaking lecture. Agora, Phi Sigma, T. Z. E. Open House.
Feb. 19	A. K. X., Shakespeare, Z. A., Open House.
Feb. 21	Senior Prom.
Feb. 22	Senior Prom Event.
Feb. 26	Agora, A. K. X., Shakespeare, T. Z. E., Phi Sigma Program Meetings.
Feb. 27	Concert Series.
Feb. 28	Agora Semi-open.
Mar. 1	Agora Semi-open, Orchestra Concert, late dancing.
Mar. 5	Reading and Speaking lecture.
Mar. 8	T. Z. E. Semi-open.
Mar. 12	Operetta Dress Rehearsal.
Mar. 13	Sophomore Tea Dance for Freshmen, Concert Series.
Mar. 14	Operetta, A. K. X. Semi-open.
Mar. 15	Operetta, late dancing, A. K. X. Semi-open.
Mar. 19	T. Z. E., Agora Program Meeting.
Mar. 21	Shakespeare Play.
Mar. 22	A. K. X. Program Meeting.
Mar. 27	Indoor Meet.
Mar. 28	Spring Vacation.
Apr. 10	Concert series.
Apr. 11	Spring Informals Dress Rehearsal.
Apr. 12	Spring Informals, late dancing.
Apr. 18	Good Friday Vespers.
Apr. 19	Agora, Phi Sigma, Shakespeare, Program Meetings.
Apr. 23	Z. A., A. K. X. Program Meetings.
Apr. 25	Junior Prom Event.
Apr. 26	Junior Prom.
May 2	General Examination.
May 3	Phi Sigma, Z. A. Program Meetings, May Day.
May 9	A. K. X., Shakespeare, Phi Sigma Open House.
May 10	T. Z. E., Z. A., Phi Sigma Program Meetings.

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The Inquiring Reporter

This Week's Question

What is your opinion of the present system of registration after vacation?

The Answers

Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, President of the College:

The Administration has found that for three reasons, the present system of registration after vacations has proved expedient and advantageous. Since the college must assume the responsibility for its students, there is the necessity for determining exactly when this responsibility begins. If there were no definite hour set for the end of vacation, and the students should be allowed to return just in time for their first class, it would then be almost impossible from a practical point of view for the Administration to account for the whereabouts of the students until the college had been in session for several days.

In the second place the prolonging of the period of registration would necessitate the employment of a larger staff and would thus increase the expense.

In the third place, if the students were permitted to delay their return until the time of their first class, the disturbance in the classes and the difficulties involved in resuming a normal course of study would be increased immeasurably.

Miss Martha H. Shackford, Professor of English Literature:

The present method seems to be advisable, because it makes a definite effort to be fair to the student as a whole. The freedom which is given to the students in making out their electives allows them to a large extent to determine their time schedules. To compensate for this and to make the conditions more uniform in regard to vacation the college has deemed it advisable for all students to conform to a standard regulation and to return

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Prokofiev To Give Recital Of His Piano Compositions

The fourth concert of the season at Alumnae Hall will be a joint recital by Serge Sergeievitch Prokofiev and Madame Prokofiev on Thursday evening, January 23. Prokofiev will play his piano compositions and Madame Prokofiev will sing some of his songs.

Prokofiev was born in the south of Russia in 1891. He spent his childhood in the Ukrainian steppes, where, through his mother's influence, he was brought up in the love of serious music. He started composing at the age of five and a half years, producing immature operas, sonatas, and symphonies.

When Prokofiev was thirteen years old, he entered the Conservatory of St. Petersburg, where in ten years he received three diplomas: for composition, for piano and for the class of orchestra conductors. However the rules he learned here seemed useless to him when he became interested in the modern music of Max Reger and of Scriabin. His taste was supported by a society of contemporary music at St. Petersburg before which he made his first public appearances at the age of eighteen years. At this time he also began to publish his compositions in Moscow, among them being a little symphony, some symphonic poems and the two first piano concertos.

Prokofiev was not mobilized during the World War because he was the only son of a widowed mother. During this period he wrote many compositions, including a ballet called *The Story of a Clown Who Fooled Seven Other*

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HUGH WALPOLE TO LECTURE ON NOVEL

Famous Novelist Will Discuss "The Art and Immorality of the Novel"

WILL SPEAK AT DANA HALL

Hugh Walpole, the well-known English novelist, will lecture in the new Dana Hall Auditorium on Saturday evening, January 25, at eight o'clock. His topic will be "The Art and Immorality of the Novel" and he will probably discuss the modern psychological novels.

When Mr. Walpole was last here he lectured on the Victorians, of whom he is particularly fond. He has said of them that they are the "most jovial and most unselfconscious group of human beings to be found anywhere." It is for that quality of unselfconsciousness that he admires them most, for he thinks that a simple, straightforward narrative is the best type of novel. For the psychological novel he has no great affection; although he appreciates the works of the early masters, such as Wells, James and Dorothy Richardson, he feels that that type of novel tends to degenerate into lengthy drivel with no action, but only depressing descriptions which are supposed to express the soul of some uninteresting shop girl or underpaid clerk. It is a dangerous method for all but geniuses. "The modern novelist has only room to deal with one brain—his own. Our novelists are wonderful people, but their brains are not all first class."

Life Devoted to Writing

Mr. Walpole has devoted most of his life to writing novels; for his first, *Wooden Horse*, was published when he was twenty-five and since then he has written many books. His full name is Hugh Seymour Walpole. He was born in 1884, and his father was Bishop of Edinborough. He was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. During the years 1914 to 1916 he served with the Russian Red Cross and received the Georgian Medal for distinguished service. In 1918 he was made C. B. E.

Although Mr. Walpole is often particularly admired for his gifts of imagination which enabled him in his early years to write of successful men of forty while now that he has attained success he writes of impractical idealists like Harmer John; nevertheless much of his life is reffected in his books. Various aspects of his childhood are shown in the Jeremy books, *The Cathedral* and *Old Ladies*. *The Dark Forest* and *The Secret City* recount in fiction his life with the Russian Red Cross; the latter book received the Tait Black Prize. His most recent books are *Wintersmoon* and *Hans Frost*, which has been a best seller. His best and most lasting works are generally considered to be *Fortitude* (1913), and *The Duchess of Wrexe* (1914).

A certain number of tickets have been allotted to the college for this lecture and these will be first offered to members of English Composition classes, and then those which are left will be sold to anyone in the college.

ALL-COLLEGE VESPERS

at A. K. X.

Sunday, January 19, at 7:30

Mrs. Ewing will lead.

AMERICA NEEDS HER FORESTS AS PROTECTION AND RESOURCE

The conservation of our forests and our present methods of forestry was the subject of an illustrated lecture given by Professor Ferguson, chairman of the Botany Department, on Monday evening, February 13, at the Botany building.

Forestry is the intelligent management of forests for a definite purpose; the object of the true forester is to live up to the motto: Use and not abuse of our timber sources.

Trees are as valuable standing in the forests as commercialized, for they are the natural means of preventing floods. They are utilized for grazing cattle and sheep, for lumber, and for production of turpentine, rubber and resin.

The maintenance of our forests is one of the most vital problems confronting us today. Forest fires in one year destroyed 700,000 acres of good timber land, and although lightning caused many of them, bon-fires left by careless campers were responsible for 1000, and 400 more fires were started merely to pay off personal grudges.

There are two types of forest fires: one in the tops of trees, which is practically uncontrolable, and the more common underbrush fire. No scientific method for forest fire fighting exists, prevention being the only hope. The ranger is employed to survey the land and guard against conflagration.

Proper administration of forests is necessary to prevent their gradual disappearance. Destructive forestry, which has for its purpose to cut the most timber in the shortest time with the least expense, must yield to the conservative way. The Selection method and the Rotation method, employed with success in Germany, should be introduced.

It is interesting to note that every country in the world, with the exception of Turkey and China, has forestry regulations. Germany is usually conceded to be the foremost in this respect, while France, in between the various wars waged in her forests, has managed to maintain strict regulations. In this country Theodore Roosevelt was responsible for the foundation of a Bureau of Forestry, and other presidents who have succeeded him have set aside large territories for governmental conservation. As Professor Ferguson quoted: "God cannot save trees from fools, but Uncle Sam can."

MEMBERS OF FACULTY REVEAL OWN REACTIONS TO MIDYEARS

Famed for her generosity to her students, upon their return to college, Wellesley annually presents them with a delightful examination schedule, guaranteed to cause memories of Christmas revelry to pass hastily into the category of "dear, dead days beyond." The students' reaction is only too well known, but the opinion of the faculty is another matter.

Undergraduates, it seems, are not the only ones to be considering the question, for from time to time, weeks before exams begin, that instructors start thinking up questions, they too have cause to think of the purpose of midyears. We present some of their views on the subject.

Unfortunately there seems to be no one on the faculty who will confess that midyears are unworthy of existence, this even though some profess to disbelieve in marks. But we did find one who agrees that the benefits of undirected cramming are non-existent, and that a prepared examination is the only intelligent thing to require.

More than one member of the faculty finds that the most disturbing feature of midyears is that it brings with it the necessity of distinguishing between C pluses and B minuses, and of giving marks that will, in a measure, determine whether the recipients will receive the honors or the scholarships for which they are working. To these teachers midyears presents a serious problem.

We know of an instructor to whom midyears is an occasion for even more walking than she is accustomed to, for the more she corrects papers, the more

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FIVE POWERS CONVENE FOR LONDON CONFERENCE

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giving confidence and security to the nations of Europe—and of the world—that their inter-state problems will be justly settled by peaceful means. The Anglo-American agreement for actual naval parity and reduction could not have been made had not the Pact of Paris eliminated the necessity of considering the possibility of future mutual warfare.

The Pacific situation is fairly well settled, if the Conference continues those provisions of the Washington Treaties which assure naval supremacy in Far Eastern waters to Japan and forbid the further fortification of Pacific islands as naval bases. Japan is not anxious to spend money on armament, and is willing to accept the ratio of 3 to 5 for battleships and battle cruisers. Her desire for a 3.5 to 5 ratio for cruisers and lesser craft, however, may cause some trouble, as against the United States' 21 treaty cruisers this would give her the right to about 15 cruisers—the same number as held by Great Britain, who would certainly object. (A treaty cruiser, is "a ship of about 10,000 tons, armed with 8-inch guns, and of a speed not exceeding 31 knots.")

The European situation, on the other hand, is about to take a new turn. For the London Conference marks the end of the years when Great Britain believed the peace and stability of Europe could be best preserved "by supporting the French hegemony," and the opening of a time when the Anglo-Saxon nations will urge all-round reduction of armaments, and the fulfillment of the more liberal promises of the Treaty of Versailles, the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the Pact of Paris. This movement is welcome, naturally, to Germany, but is causing no small unrest among France and her associates of the Little Entente, who fear the removal of the military guarantees which they now hold for the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, etc. And there are other problems—hard frontier questions to be settled in the East, Germany's discontent with permanent military inferiority, the status of Russia.

These issues, however, will not appear openly in the discussions of the Conference, which will confine themselves to naval armaments. And here the French-Italian problem is indeed a difficult one. Both were much dissatisfied with the ratio of 1.67, and now, while Italy refuses to be the least of the continental Powers, France claims the right to naval superiority, holding that North Africa is an integral part of her territory, and that her security against Germany depends on her ability to bring troops freely across the Mediterranean from North Africa to Marseilles and Toulon, whereas Italy is self-contained and has only sparsely inhabited colonies in North Africa. Also, both France and Italy will want many submarines, while America and Great Britain are for the abolition of them. And if they demand a ratio equal to a large percentage of the Anglo-American fleets, naval armaments will be increased, and the total tonnage figures already reached by these nations upset.

These are the major crags against which the Conference may wear itself away. Others are the question of the standing of the air arm; the rights of aeroplanes, submarines, or cruisers to interfere with belligerent or neutral trade; whether naval bases and merchant marines are to be included in computing naval strength; if Great Britain will consent to unlimited numbers of submarines concentrated along her trade routes; and innumerable others equally rocky. The course is a difficult one to steer. One can not help wondering whether modern statesmanship is equal to it.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT MEMBER TALKS ON LABOR AND PEACE

Lady Claire Annesly, a member of the British Labor Party, was the speaker presented by C. A. and the Liberal Club to a small group of people interested in international affairs, on last Sunday afternoon at four o'clock at Shakespeare Society House.

Miss Vida Dutton Scudder, whose guest Lady Claire is, introduced her friend and made a few remarks as to the appropriateness of Lady Claire's visit under the auspices of both the Christian Association and the Liberal Club. For, she said, while the Liberal Club is free and brave, standing for socialism and radicalism, and the Christian Association is religious, standing for faith, the two are so often incompatible, when they should go hand in hand. Lady Claire, however, illustrates by her life that religion and radicalism can go together; for the war brought her to Labor, and Labor brought her to faith. The English suffrage movement, the war, the Independent Labor Party, the Women's International League, interested her one after the other until today she has been running for Parliament under the Labor party.

After this able introduction, Lady Claire herself then spoke. Her talk she divided into two parts, taking first the British Labor Party and secondly world peace; but the two are so interrelated that hard and fast lines between the two cannot be drawn.

There is today a new and all important phase of the Labor Party. It is coming out strongly for national and international righteousness and against national sin, which is poverty, and international sin, which is war. The youth of Great Britain have turned to the Labor Party, as have the women, because of the Party's support of suffrage.

Hardy, a miner, founded the Labor Party hardly thirty years ago. The press was against it. It had no money. Yet it has had an enormous success and increase. The reason for this is that the Labor Party sees politics as a gospel and not as a game. Its policy is construction, not destruction. The Labor Party also relates itself with religion and is, therefore, profoundly humanitarian. The hideous conditions in mines, especially in the South Wales

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DO NOT MARRY A GEOLOGIST IF YOU'RE A TENDER FLOWER

This month in the *Atlantic Monthly* there is an article called *Women and Children First* by Alicia O'Reardon Overbeck. Mrs. Overbeck is the wife of a field geologist and has roughed all over the world and especially in South America. From her many years' experience in mining camps, she has learned the truth about the place of women and children in the wilds. There used to be a myth which was widely believed and which Mrs. Overbeck was brought upon, namely that men in camps longed for women's companionship, reverenced and loved them, put them on a pedestal and worshipped them with care and devotion; and that the men's rugged hearts melted and tears flowed from their eyes at the sight of an innocent child.

Whether that state of affairs ever existed is not certain, but it surely does not exist at present. Mrs. Overbeck found that most of the men objected to children as interfering brats and all gave much gratuitous criticism. She describes a Christmas Eve which well shows the place of children. The grown-ups all dressed in their very best and had as cosmopolitan a dinner as modern canning permitted, beginning in the approved manner with cocktails and caviar and pâté sandwiches. Then dined and drank and danced hilariously until midnight and then the wittiest of their number dressed as Santa distributed presents and witticisms. At four Mrs. Overbeck remembered the children's tree, an old artificial one which for many years had been used for the children in the camp. They hastened home and tried to trim the tree and arrange the presents and go to sleep before their children were

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OFF AND ON

OFF CAMPUS

Eighty thousand Indians, after marching to the music of the "Wearing of the Green," and following their leader, Mahatma Ghandi, the skinny, ascetic saint of India, gathered in a "Congress Camp," barricaded by 13,000 worn-out box cars, and proclaimed a passive orgy of "non-violent-non-cooperation." Ghandi's "Declaration of Independence" contains, too, an exhortation to his two hundred and fifty thousand countrymen to stop paying taxes, and stop buying British foods. The serious aspect of this threat is that, if Indians stopped buying, Great Britain could not by any possibility, make up the deficiency necessary to maintain herself as a great power and still pay what she owes the U. S. in war debts. Since last year, when an ultimatum was sent out from India, threatening civil resistence to the British rule, if the British parliament did not grant India dominion status within the year, very little has been done to meet Indian aspirations. There have been commissions, and statements, but nothing definite has been done, although MacDonald's policy has been liberal and progressive. However, Ghandi was singularly unsuccessful in this instance and failed to instill the customary amount of zeal in his patriots.

Last week almost similiar news was received from Egypt by the British government; namely, that the new Prime Minister of Egypt "shall proceed to effect a revision of the constitution which will secure the full complete independence of Egypt." However, London receives this news with singular apathy,—perhaps she is trusting to the strength of her alert British guards to keep out the rifles which the rebels are ordering.

The marriage of Princess Marie Jose of Belgium and Crown Prince Humbert, heir apparent to the throne of Italy, was solemnized at the Quirinal Palace's chapel, this last week. Mussolini stood near by during the ceremony, while throngs of titled continental nobility attended; and the Chicago Tribune proudly observes that the only invited American newspaper man was a member of their staff.

Last week at the Second Hague Conference, Dr. Julius Curitus successor to the great Dr. Streseman, as Foreign Minister of the German Republic, and M. André Tardieu, successor to Briand as Prime Minister of the French Republic, were the leaders in the discussion of the two main issues. Both men agreed that the great powers must ratify once and for all the Young Plan, which fixes for the first time the total which Germany owes in reparations, and lays down the complete scale of payments for 58 years. However, the problem is that there is not provision for inflicting punishment, or as the diplomat puts it, "for the application of sanctions" for failure to pay. Curitus argues that since there is no provision to force France to pay the U. S. and Great Britain, that following the lead of President Herbert Hoover, Germany's word should be taken that she will pay, as her sole and sufficient bond.

At last the report of the Crime Commission, which has been compiled for the last seven months, is ready for the public to see. President Hoover, in his initial statement, says he will give the report to Congress on Monday, and also gives the main conclusion reached by the commission. The force fighting against crime in the U. S. is thoroughly inadequate to overcome the lawlessness with which it contends. Border patrol, the white slave trade and prohibition are the greatest problems which the commission has had to face. It has not dealt with advisability of prohibition, but with the fact that it is a law of the land, and to be enforced, as long as it is such.

ON CAMPUS

President Pendleton was the guest of the Christian Association Board at a small supper on Monday evening, January 13, at Agora Society House. Miss Pendleton gave a short talk. The purpose of the supper, which is given once a year, is a discussion of the part played by the Christian Association in college life.

An all-college Vesper service was held on Sunday evening, January 12, at the Phi Sigma society house. Dorothy Cole, leading the service, gave readings from Mohammed, Confucius, and other Oriental philosophers, while Margaret Jeffries gave piano selections before and after the meeting.

Phi Sigma and Z. A. gave a joint dance on Saturday night, January 11, from 8:30 to 11:30. Not only members of Phi Sigma and Zeta Alpha but also other seniors, both society and non-society attended. Tad Jewett's orchestra helped to make the evening most successful.

Before it began to snow last Saturday night, a few lucky people got in some excellent ice skating on flawless black the ice, although far from clean, was as the ice, although far from clean was as smooth as the proverbial glass. And only those who were on the tail end of "crack-the-whips," and not holding on tight enough so that they went sliding over the ice, had cause to complain that the ice wasn't snow-white (as indeed neither were they when they were helped up). The Sunday snow effectively crushed all hopes for skating the next day.

The village is popping up with a new surprise every minute. Just before Christmas vacation two charming new shops opened on Church street near the new Thrift Shop. Entering one of them, the Garden Shop, is like entering another land, it is so full of trellises, plants of all sorts, and queer iron animals. The other shop is devoted to Antiques. Whether or not the owner plans to attract Wellesley students with his wares remains to be seen. In any event the outcome is dubious.

The first chapel service of 1930 was held Thursday morning, January 9. President Pendleton led the services and proffered some excellent advice about how short was the time until mid-years and urged the great advisability of budgeting it, such at is was.

By January 10, as many as 6 reserve books had not been returned and the librarians unanimously consider this a large number. It is worse than the four preceding years, one of them stated. They are concerned, of course, about the large number of people who will be inconvenienced by the absence of these text-books.

On Sunday afternoon, January 12, the Student Industrial group met in Brockton. The main part of the program consisted of a talk given by Mr. Keith, head of the Walkover Shoe factory and President of the Shoe Manufacturers Association. The lecture was followed by a discussion led by Mr. Sheffield of the Wellesley faculty.

And then, of course, there's always the news that we're all back, that college opened officially at 12:30, January 8, and by one o'clock, January 9, 53 undergraduates had yet to return. But no trains broke down this time because of snow, flat tires or accidents, and even the baggage men were most expeditious in bringing up trunks that contained reserve books taken out over the vacation and in danger of being overdue—25 cents the first hour and 5 for every following hour that they are late is the fine. Although there is the sad tale of the absent minded student who just plain left two reserve books behind and didn't even put them in her trunk. May some charitable soul help her allowance.

RUSSIA ADVANCES WITH SOVIET RULE

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

lic places were much better behaved than formerly.

Organized medical service has enabled public health work to advance with amazing speed. Although doctors and hospitals are not yet sufficiently numerous, the medical profession has made great progress in turning its attention from cure to prevention. Mortality, and especially child mortality, has shown notable decrease. For the past three years there has been no occurrence of cholera, a disease that was terribly destructive in the old Russia; and other infectious diseases are being effectively prevented.

The difficulty, and, after the Revolution, the impossibility of importing made it absolutely necessary for Russia, always an agricultural nation, to develop her industries. What industries she had were ruined by the war, which left her, as well, destitute of her supply of gold. The opposition of the farmers, who formed most of the population, to the program of the new government made cöoperation between town and country impossible. The New Economic Policy, or Nep, which allowed private property to some extent, in part overcame that difficulty, but the same troubles recurred. Two years ago the government adopted a new agrarian policy, which promises to allow harmonious development in the future. This program advocated the industrialization, mechanization, and collectivization of agriculture. The establishment of grain factories, the introduction of agricultural machinery, and the use of cöoperative methods in buying, working, and selling ought eventually to eliminate the conflicts of industry and agriculture.

Russia is, General Yakhontoff concluded, a country which is in the process of being built up for the coming generation. The present sacrifice of individual to community will some day give place to a milder synthesis. This nation, which has produced such great men in the fields of literature, music, and science, and which is striving to attain a great social ideal, has a bright destiny ahead of it.

MEMBERS OF FACULTY REVEAL OWN REACTIONS TO MIDYEARS

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

disturbed she becomes at the thought of marking them, and the more disturbed she is, the more she paces up and down her room. Not long ago this habit was the cause of much worry to those students who both took the course she offered and also lived under her suite of rooms.

To the members of the library staff midyears also presents problems, for with the period comes the removal of most of the first semester books from the reserve shelves, a task involving a great deal of work.

The most charming answer we received to our inquiry as to opinions about midyears was from one who noticed, as we often have to our sorrow, that midyears is about the only time when skating and skiing are popular, and that Tower Court Hill becomes populated with lively girls.

But the answer that struck a chord of envy in us came from one who said, "I like midyears. I get time for a week in New York." Our delight was somewhat dissipated, however, when after a few seconds of thought, the answer was modified to the stern classical edict that midyears are a noble institution, providing an excellent opportunity for review and mental discipline.

ART EXHIBIT IN MUSEUM

The Wellesley College Art Museum is having an exhibit of paintings by Agnes A. Abbot from January 13 to January 27. These are recent works of Miss Abbot, who is a member of the department and an instructor in practical art. She has found time to do a great deal of creative work outside the time she spends in teaching practical art and design in the college.

[E. T. Slattery Co.]

"Prom" Fashions!

-a White "Bunny" Coat

-a Lelong satin gown

copied by Slattery

Wondering what to do about that "Prom" date,—have you a gown that will stand out among the other 500, more or less? And a wrap that will be as perfect as this cozy white Bunny coat—you'll adore it for campus festivities, and so inexpensively chic! Of course the Lelong satin copy is but one of dozens we have to choose from, but it does have that manner of youthful sophistication one seems to crave wherever there's a stag line and a good orchestra! Misses,

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1930

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REGISTRATION

Periodically this question of registration after vacation comes up and the same arguments are put forth, for the benefit of the freshmen to whom they may be new; and for that of the upperclassmen, who like to see their own opinions in tangible print. "Why can't we register at our first class as most other colleges do?

It would seem quite logical. There is the argument of successful precedent: "as most other colleges do." There is the argument that it would be a more natural arrangement. Wellesley students are accustomed, during the college sojourn, to regulating their own hours, held within campus limits only by classes. Indeed, confidence in the student's ability to manage liberty is even carried to the point where class attendance is usually left to her own judgment.

Yet until now the time honored persuasions have remained unanswered if not ignored. Possibly the answers seemed so very obvious that explanation was believed unnecessary. New arrivals would cause continual confusion during the first day or two of classes, whereas, under the present system, the entire college can get back to normal routine at a definite time. College government, required to keep track of the students as soon as they are under its jurisdiction, would have difficulty if they did not know just when their jurisdiction began with each individual. The cost of holding registration open for a longer period would be proportionately greater. Finally, it would be fairer to have all students required to end the vacation at the same time.

Perhaps the first reason is the most difficult to protest. Yet does the college get back to a normal existence as soon as the registration period closes? It seems that there is always a certain confusion for the first day or two, regardless of when the students arrive. Although every member of the college may be on campus by twelve thirty of a certain day, one may not see very close friends for several days, and when the meeting finally takes place, the "Did you have's" and "What did you do's" are as time consuming as though both or either had just arrived.

There is reason, too, in the position of the C. G., but they face the same problem every time a student leaves for over night. This situation has been met by the white and blue registration slips. For the longer vacation could not the same method be used? Already time of departure and vacation address is left with the head of house. The time of return could also be given and completed by a blue-slip registration within half an hour after the return to Wellesley, according to the present regulation.

This would eliminate the cost to the college of registration. Information given by the students at that time could be left at the information bureau, much as the same cards are later filled out with schedules. There would, of course, be the cost of checking up the required first class attendance, but probably this would not be greater than that of the present method.

Finally, the question of fairness is best answered as it is offered, by regarding the fairness of the existing system, or the manner of leaving, or the schedules during the year. The girl without Saturday or afternoon classes is the lucky one; the student who has no classes on the last "calendar day." before vacation may leave early; those who come from New York and Philadelphia must take a train that brings them to college many hours earlier than those from the West, who, on the other hand, must pay fines if the trains are late. Such a state cannot be remedied by half-way measures of compensation. The chances are as great that the mid-day registration plan will be most distasteful because of the arrangement of her schedule to the very girl who was also most unfortunate when the holidays began.

Wellesley students have a great deal of liberty. They are now treated as responsible young women. This current discussion of a new registration system might seem to be only a further demand by students who will never be satisfied. But to us it seems a logical change to be made, not to increase the freedom of the undergraduate, but to carry out the admission of student responsibility made when the free-cut system was introduced thirty years ago.

WORLD PEACE

The hopeful atmosphere which pervaded the meeting of MacDonald and Hoover has been growing more cloudy as the London conference gets under way. On the first page of the NEWS the discouraging prognostications are outlined. France and Italy, once their distrust of England and America has been laid, are jealous of each other. England and America generously offer to give up submarines; but submarines are the chief security of small powers, though less important to larger ones, and France and Italy naturally refuse to do likewise. There has been a more general handsome gesture in the willingness to reduce the number of battleships; the nations have not proclaimed as loudly that naval experts consider the battleship passé and that cruisers, about which there is more bickering, are cheaper and more deadly weapons for the future. Even the apparently moderate demands of Japan may cause objection on the part of Great Britain. The report is circulated that Hoover's orders for cessation of building a cruiser—another concillatory gesture—were never carried out.

What does it all mean? Two of the ablest of present day statesmen, with all the good will in the world, have done their best to pave a smooth way for the conference, in order that actual reduction of naval armaments might be brought about. But the jealousy of nations has no end. The manifold objections which have arisen indicate that as long as prestige is bounded by national lines, suspicions will continue. If there were really no least expectation of war in the future, armaments would be unnecessary. The cavilling of the nations proves that war is still considered possible.

If the whole world really wanted peace, there would be peace; the actions of governments show that, despite the prevalence of pacific words, the desire for peace is not in reality universal. History teaches the lesson that the belief in peace through armed security is a delusion. Psychology tells the same story; "if you get dressed up to go anywhere, you go, whether it rains or not."

Chapel

Not because it is the New Year and the trite time for resolutions, but because of the various inter-collegiate discussions which we inevitably heard during vacation, are we wondering why more people in Wellesley do not go to chapel. Why is it that such a comparatively small proportion out of each class has interest and ambition enough to go to chapel during the week? Why is it that the proportion grows smaller in the upper classes? Have they developed a spiritual substitute for themselves or have they become so self-sufficient they no longer feel the need of anything religious or spiritual in their day's schedule? Most of the people who stay away say that it is because of lack of time, or perhaps the chapel service is not satisfying to them. Why don't they say something about it and give their suggestions? Why has chapel ceased, for some people, to be a definite part of the college life? Why are there people who have practically forgotten that there is chapel during the week? No, we have no convenient answers; we were just—wondering.

Mr. Broun and Communism

The latest organization on which Heywood Broun has chosen to bestow his attention is the Communist Party in America. In this week's issue of the *Nation* his column is devoted to an attack on their activities. Though perhaps "attack" is too militant a word for his ironic comment. He describes a hostile demonstration in front of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, staged by "twenty-eight boys and girls calling themselves members of the Young Communist Party." He admits the danger of such riots against the representatives of foreign governments; he admits that individuals of high intelligence have been adherents to the cause of communism; but he goes on to ask what the communists believe is to be gained by "various wrist-slapping tactics" and an indicated lack of organization. In regard to the whole situation he seems to take a "What of it?" attitude. "Nobody can legislate the right of revolution out of existence. When your revolutionist is strong enough to effect his coup he will hardly be restrained because of some statute in a book. And when he isn't strong enough, why bother about him?" Certainly, a comfortable point of view.

ST. LOUIS VERSE CONTEST

The Wednesday Club of St. Louis announces that all residents of St. Louis and St. Louis County are eligible for competition in the Wednesday Club Original Verse Contest, now in its fifth year, and formerly open to members only. A prize of $25.00 is offered for the best work by a contributor. The contest closes March 15, 1930. Not more than seven poems may be entered by one writer. Poems must be original, unpublished and typewritten. None will be returned. With the poems, a sealed envelope must be enclosed, bearing on its cover the pen name of the author and the titles of the poems, and within it the titles, and the author's own name and address. Send poems to Mrs. Fred C. Lake, The Wednesday Club, Taylor and Westminster, St. Louis.

Free Press Column

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.

THEATRE?

To the Wellesley College News:

There is considerable languishing for the pink tea of a college little theatre. Certainly at this point a theatre in Wellesley would be futile, for there has been no evidence of sufficient vitality either to create or to maintain such an institution. If there is really a demand for a theatre why has no one cared enough about doing a few interesting plays to get a group together, borrow a society house and present something?

It is perfectly true that there is really nothing offered in Wellesley in the way of the theatre, and that here is an opportunity lost; but the agitation for courses in play producing and for a little theatre does not spring from people who really care about the theatre *per se*, but who have a suppressed desire to "go on the stage" or are envious of the publicity Mrs. Flanigan has gotten for the work at Vassar. Mrs. Flanigan, however, has not found the solution to the problem of a college theatre—she merely has the publicity.

There is a really excellent collection of books in the library including all phases of the theatre, from history, to criticism, to biography. Those who care about the theatre can touch it here in a far wider contact than in a course in play producing or in a college theatre. A little familiarity with these might lead the agitators to have a few ideas about what sort of theatre is possible in college—in America—in the future—instead of the overwhelming desire to see their pictures in *Theatre Arts Monthly*.

Gladys Meyer.

CURRENT EVENTS BY RADIO

To the Wellesley College News:

If this is the era of the radio, it seems that there might be one in this college which any or all of us might be able to use. Of course there might be discussions about what to hear but, also, there might be a Committee which would look up all the most worth while speeches and concerts which could be heard and then the college at large could argue over the best dance music. The best place would be down in the ball room of Alumnae Hall, or in the corridor beside it, for there we could smoke, dance and listen. There seems to be such interest in world affairs that it seems too bad if we can not be in touch with current events at least by radio.

A. A., '30.

To the Wellesley Student Body:

Because there have been several instances recently when students, having rather inadequate excuses, have telephoned that they would be unable to return to Wellesley by eight o'clock (freshmen and sophomores), to report to the Wellesley Club by eight, or to return to their dormitories by ten, it seems necessary to announce that merely telephoning does not free one from the possibility of a penalty. For obvious reasons, in the past, we have stressed the necessity for telephoning. That necessity still exists and a girl who realizes that it does and acts accordingly will incur a lesser penalty than the one who does not. Hereafter any girl reported to the Wellesley Club late will receive a slip and the matter of her penalty will rest in the hands of the Head of House and the house council of her dormitory. The matter of any tardiness in returning to Wellesley and to the dormitories will be considered in the same manner. Again, let it be said, however, the girl who observes the courtesy of telephoning will distinctly benefit by doing so.

Ailcen T. Shaw.

A FEW AMERICAN POETS HEAR ABOUT READING AND SPEAKING

Walt Whitman thunders:

What are you doing, oh colleges?
Will you rob your sons and daughters of their birthright?
Will America be bereft by your presumptuous orders
Of her resounding New England r's, her sturdy Mid-west twang?
Born of the soil and bred of the salt Atlantic,
Why will you strip us of our strong indentities,
What are you doing, oh colleges?

And Vachel Lindsay:

Girls by the score in a close hot room—
Rising for the torment, bowing to the fate,
Listening with attention to the boom, boom, boom,
Of the teacher's imprecations hurled upon them while they wait;
Waiting at attention with their heads held high—
Chests up, hands down, sigh, sigh, sigh!
Sigh for your homeland, sigh for your youth—
Sigh for Uncle Remus as you listen to the truth!

Now Carl Sandburg:

For the comforting Yankee twang that marks Connecticut unlike Kansas and Vermont apart from Wyoming,
Our prayer of thanks.
For the echo of dulcet Spanish and liquid French in the Gulf lands,
Our prayer of thanks.
For the smack of the salt sea flavor on the tongues of Massachusetts,
Our prayer of thanks.
And lest any be cowed down and shrink before his critic, spread abroad the praises of Illinois, the wise Mid-west speech-makers, and the sun-baked California words, the varied speech of a nation.

Miss Millay to the platform:

The land of my birth is far away
And college is loud with voices speaking,
Yet there never passes a B. and A.
But I hear its whistle shrieking.

All day I sit in my class-room seat
And sigh at my own voice heard,
For I know that the strength I have in my feet,
Isn't the strength of a bird.

My eyes are damp, so I turn them down—
Oh, perfections so far out of reach,
That I will away to another town
Untouched by your standard speech.

Library Lyrics

Sing a song of the Science Room
Observed to be cool and sedate
Where spectacled girls without any curls
Brood on the things that they ate.

Monks dreamed of old in cloistered calm
Cathedrals have their gloom—
So peace they need in every creed
But not in the Bible Room.

If they produced ten Miltons
And half a hundred Popes
We might not mind the books assigned
To literary hopes.

The blessed gift of peace and still
Is all the building lacks—
Students boom in every room
—Librarians in the stacks.

Futilities of 1929

1st Prize—Prohibition
2nd Prize—Sunday Sports Rule
3rd Prize—General Examination
4th Prize—Liquid Diet
5th Prize—Keep off the grass!

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

The Theater

COLONIAL—*Simple Simon.*
COPLEY—*The Middle Watch.*
HOLLIS—*Pygmalion.*
MAJESTIC—*Mlle. Modiste.*
SHUBERT—*Pleasure Bound.*
TREMONT—*Hot Chocolates.*

THE DENISHAWN DANCERS WILL GIVE RECITAL IN WELLESLEY

One of the most interesting announcements of the season is that Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn will give a joint recital at the Community Playhouse in Wellesley Hills next Wednesday evening, January 22.

In a complete program of solo and duet dances, embracing numbers which have been especially popular in the past and which would be sorely missed if they were omitted, the two stars will also exhibit their latest creations. Among them will be *Josephine and Hippolyte*, a duet staged in the period of the First Empire, in which Miss St. Denis as Josephine wears jewels which were the actual property of the French Empress, while Mr. Shawn appears as Hippolyte, Napolcon's dangerous rival. Mr. Shawn will also offer a new Ramadan dance, a ritualistic number of Arabian setting, the special music for which has been composed by Anis Fuleihan, a Syrian composer of rising fame.

A noteworthy novelty by Miss St. Denis will be the *Bas-relief from Angkor-Vat*, the inspiration for which was gained when she visited the city abandoned hundreds of years ago by the vanished race of Kymers and which still ranks with the famous temples of India and the Pyramids of Egypt among the architectural wonders of the Eastern world.

The musical part of the program, always a highly important and delightful feature in Denishawn performances, will be supplied by a symphonic quartet.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT MEMBER TALKS ON LABOR AND PEACE

(Continued from Page 2, Column 3)

district, the difficult housing problems, the unfair trade competition, and lastly Great Britain's appalling unemployment problem, are a few of the things the Party is facing and trying to better.

In regard to world problems it is the one Party in Great Britain really standing for peace support of the League of Nations, and for preparation for peace by disarmament instead of preparation for war by armament. And disarmament and arbitration are the only effective preventatives of war. For this the League stands. Had there been a League in 1914 the world disaster of ten million deaths might have been prevented. Just as in the past nations piled up arms for security which brought fear and made war inevitable, so in the future they must pile up the machinery of arbitration in the League to avoid it.

Another important and ingenious aspect of the peace movement is the educational work. No toys of a military nature are being given to children. The heroes and heroines of peace, not those of military glory, are being stressed in schools.

Lady Claire ended her unusually sincere talk with a few remarks on the Naval Conference now in session in London and a fervent hope for future world peace.

ADONAIS

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5)

Departmental Ditties

We'll have no more of your girlish fears—
We are the Freshmen Hygiene crew
We whisper into your innocent ears
The things your mother never knew.

You'll come to Psych your second year
Before you think of being wed
So out of the mouths of babes you'll hear
The things they didn't know they said.

Comp courses are not many, but
We teach ambitious young females
To write with ease and minus smut
And so avoid the Boston jails.

THEATRICAL SCENE

The New Year, glad or otherwise, begins; and the Boston theatres continue their perpetual offerings of comedies straight and musical, with the musical variety well in advance numerically, seasoned with a sprinkling of revues. But it is a time of departure, when sundry companies gird up their loins, rope up their trunks, and quit the intellectual atmosphere of Boston for lower levels. Among the missing will soon be numbered the Theatre Guild players, who are closing their run here with Shaw's excellent comedy, *Pygmalion;* then to withdraw one of the winter's brighter lights, the cast of that heart-chilling drama *The House of Fear*—a title applicable to the audience as well as to the play—and Fritzi Scheff, whose revival of *Mademoiselle Modiste*, second of the Victor Herbert series at the Majestic is to be replaced by *The Fortune Teller* after this week, with Eleanor Painter and such songs as *Romany Life, Gypsy Love Song,* and the *Chorus of Hussars.*

However, all is not impermanent and fleeting. The two revues, *Hot Chocolates,* starring that infectious ditty, *Ain't Misbehavin'*, and *Pleasure Bound*, with its quips and dancing, continue at the Tremont and the Shubert respectively. And the sprightly farce, *The Middle Watch*, seems due to enjoy a season of indefinite length at the Copley.

As for entertainment, the horizon of the future glows fitfully, breaking into a flare with the prospect of the first performance of Ziegfeld's new musical comedy, *Simple Simon*, with the great Ed Wynn, soon coming to the Colonial, and *Little Accident*, the Floyd Dell-Thomas Mitchell comedy which tickled New York for many months, is en route to the Plymouth for a limited period. Also, the Wilbur will produce "something new in revues," in the shape of the Selwyn *Nine-Fifteen Revue.* And for those of more morbid mind, Bram Stoker's *Dracula* is to play another blood-curdling engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre.

ANCIENT ORGAN REORGANIZED; SPRING RECITALS SUGGESTED

That part of the Chapel basement nearest the dugout, stamping ground of Adonais, has been the scene for the past weeks of various subterranean operations, accompanied by mysterious thumpings and bangings and occasional bursts of melody. It is needless to explain after the last that the activities are connected with the Chapel organ.

The organ, which is the original one installed when the Chapel was built, has been a constant source of expense during the last few years, owing to the need of continual repairs. To remedy the situation, it was decided last spring to have the organ modernized and put in perfect condition. Funds for the purpose were voted by the Trustees; and the contract was given to Mr. Walter Birkmaier, with Mr. Robert Gammons as supervising architect. The main part of the work is the installing of an entire new console. This new keyboard will be a more solid and permanent construction than the old one, and will have the additional advantage of being stationary, placed as conveniently as possible for organist and choir. A fourth manual has been added for the control of the echo organ, which is itself a recent addition. There are no new stops, strictly speaking, but the old ones have been utilized in new directions as combinations between manuals and pedals. The work is now practically completed, and a number of organ recitals are planned for the spring. It is interesting to note that the original organ was built by Hutchins, one of the finest organ-builders in the country.

HEAD OF TRAVEL SCHOOL PLANS LATEST ACADEMIC EXPERIMENT

Announcement was made recently of the incorporation of The Traversity, a new travel college, with a curriculum and discipline especially adapted to traveling. The name "Traversity" is derived from the verb to traverse, meaning to cross in traveling, wander over, to examine or survey carefully. It is also a combination of Travel University. The Traversity is therefore an institution which carries on education of university grade with a group of traveling students. Among the activities of The Traversity will be the sailing in Fall of a large group of students for a year of study round the world. An individual traveling by himself may also receive through The Traversity the same sort of assistance and direction provided for those traveling in student groups. Qualifications will not be by examinations, but by evidence of serious interest in world problems such as politics, sociology, art, literature, religions, trade and commerce. Owing to complications, social and financial, resulting from lack of personal fitness to travel, The Traversity will subject applicants to the most rigorous examination on matters of health, emotional stability and capacity for social adjustment.

President Defines Traversity

The president of The Traversity is Sydney Greenbie.

"The Traversity," said Mr. Greenbie, when asked to define the scope of the institution, "is to be neither a floating nor a drifting university. The idea of carrying on regular classes in stereotyped college courses on ship-board, and then going off rah-rah sight-seeing for a couple of days in port, is pedagogical bunk. The Traversity aims to survey carefully but pleasurably all the phases of world-civilization that interest the cultivated man of the world. College Deans have admitted to me that one year round the world is worth four years of college. We intend to prove it."

Explains Past Failure

"An educational experiment betrayed by educators," was Sydney Greenbie's description of the "floating university" project which for several years has been agitating the universities, in his detailed report of the Floating University, of which he was president in 1928-1929. Insufficient travel experience among the faculty, a tendency to take the work as a sabbatical joy-ride for themselves, their wives and children, failure on the part of the Director of Education to take the responsibility for intelligent shore-programs, interference with the private social life of the students instead of providing adequate intellectual direction on shore, and general lack of fitness for carrying on university work in a new and unfamiliar environment, are among the difficulties Mr. Greenbie found with a faculty selected by his predecessor largely, as he frankly admits, for their ability to enroll students rather than for any special fitness for the work. The student body Mr. Greenbie largely exonerates from the loose gossip about them. He says that there was a large corps of able and serious students, and most of the rest would have done well under competent leadership. Furthermore, he believes that the experiment has proved that there is a real place in education for the travel-school properly organized and administered to meet its own special requirements, instead of imitating existing colleges, themselves under fire of national criticism.

Preserve the Beauty of your Hands

by having your work done by Emma J. McPhail, experienced Manicurist. Waban Hotel, room 32, Wellesley. Entrance also Washington Street. Hours, 9:30 A. M. to 9 P. M. Telephone Wellesley 0511.

LOST—December 12

Antique gold ring of four linked circlets. Will finder please return to a very appreciative owner, Virginia Pierson, Severance Hall.

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Wellesley Hills
TALKING PICTURES
Western Electric Sound System
Evenings at 8
Matinee: Mon., Wed., Sat. at 2:30

Thursday, Friday and Saturday
"Rio Rita"
with Bebe Daniels and John Boles
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Week of January 20
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VOCATIONAL DISCUSSIONS

The Personnel Bureau and the Committee on Vocational Information have arranged a series of informal group discussions on the following subjects, and invite all to attend them whether to hear more about some special occupation or to get a general idea about several. You may come in for any one discussion or remain throughout a group. Those present are urged to ask questions and to bring up individual points of view. The aim is not to have an occupation "presented" in a lecture, but rather to give general information about several occupations—the preparation, the personal qualities desirable, the duties, the returns that may be expected, financial and otherwise. The discussions will also take up the best way to look for opportunities, how to make applications, and positions, and such subjects. The list includes a large variety of subjects as well as some general talks in the evenings, and throughout, the aim is to afford opportunity for "the give and take" of discussion. In addition, opportunity is given for individual conferences with Miss Jackson.

Miss Jackson, who conducts the discussions, is the Consultant in the Personnel Bureau and an expert on occupational training and opportunities for women. These discussions offer a valuable opportunity and it is hoped that many will attend them.

Alice I. Perry Wood.

Wednesday, January 22, 1930
- 2:30-3:30 Secretarial work of all kinds. Room 26, Ad. Bldg.
  - Secretaries in business offices, schools, etc., where stenography is required.
  - Secretaries in financial positions, requiring bookkeeping, accounting, etc.
- 3:30-4:00 Buying and selling.
  - Retail stores, insurance, bonds, etc.
- 4:00-4:30 Advertising.
  - Considered in its different aspects of art work, business, agency contracts.
- 4:30-5:00 Tea. Shakespeare House
- 5:00-5:30 Independent business.
  - Types of business in which women have been their own employers.
- 7:30-8:30 Women in the Modern World. Room 122, F. H.
  - Marriage and Careers.
- 8:30-9:00 Diplomatic, political, government work.
  - Foreign trade.

Thursday, January 23, 1930.
- 2:30-3:00 Positions requiring the M.D. degree.
  - Medicine, mental hygiene, etc.
- 3:00-3:30 Nursing, Sanitation.
  - School nurse, public health.
  - Private, hospital, industrial, institutional nursing. Occupational therapy. Teaching.
- 3:30-4:00 Law.
  - Types of legal work, real estate, criminal, civil law. Probation officer. Legal aid work, etc.
- 4:00-4:30 Individual conferences.
- 4:30-5:00 Tea. Shakespeare House
- 5:00-5:30 Individual conferences.

Friday, January 24, 1930.
- 2:30-3:30 Work with children.
  - Teaching; nursery school, kindergarten. Institutional; orphanages, etc. Habit clinics. Children's Aid Society. S. P. C. C. The Children's Bureau.
- 3:30-4:00 Library work.
  - Public, private, special.
  - College, High School.
  - Business and professional libraries.
- 4:00-4:30 Art.
  - Vocational uses, other than teaching.
- 4:30-5:00 Tea. Shakespeare House
- 5:00-5:30 Occupations for which no further training than a bachelor's degree is essential.
- 7:30-8:30 Personnel and Vocational Guidance work in the schools. Room 122, F. H.
- 8:30-9:00 General discussion.

Friday, January 24, 1930.
- 8:45-11:30 Individual conferences.
  - Appointments made in Room 1, Administration Building.

LOBBY QUESTION SHOWS NEED FOR NEW POLITICAL SCIENCE

"Whom does Congress represent?" asks Charles A. Beard in an artiele in the current Harper's Magazine. For more than a year the newspaper headlines have been snapping with alarms over lobbies in Washington. Senator Bingham places a representative of the Connecticut Manufaeturers' Association on the Senate payroll and introduces him as an "expert" on tariff schedules into the sanctuary of the Republican finance committee. No impropriety was committed, said the Senator—whose rectitude had never been challenged. And yet the Senate of the United States by a considerable majority censures Senator Bingham, declaring that his action is contrary to good morals and senatorial ethics. But great as is the authority behind it this resolution does not dispose of the issue. When does the innocent and accurate representation of economic interest in the Senate become immoral?

Economic Standards Needed

The moral medley thus created was further confused by the businesslike declarations of the Pennsylvania Manufacurers' Association President. Manufacturers had raised large sums to support Republican nominees; the people approved that party; and manufacturers were entitled to benefits contemplated. He further stated that it was a misfortune the Constitution gave each state two Senators; the states in which industries have been largely developed and the tariff is best understood should control the making of tariff schedules. Representation should be based on economic standards. Representative government was for a long time grounded in these standards. In the Middle Ages it was founded in the necessity of kings; delegates were the representatives of potential taxpayers. In later days in England the parliaments were mirrors of the estates of the realm; commercial and agricultural interests were frankly represented. When transplanted to colonial America the idea of property was naturally associated with that of representation. The principle was continued in the first American state constitution.

However, at this time the doctrine of "free-and-equal men" associated with the names of Rousseau and Jefferson triumphed through the Western world, not only as a talking-point of politics, but as an actual force. And apparently the general structure of the American government is reared on this principle, the American Congress based on it. But did the Fathers who framed the Constitution really believe in Jefferson's doctrine? The answer is emphatic; most of them certainly did not, least of all James Madison who succeeded Jefferson in the presidency.

"A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest, a moneyed interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations and divide them into different classes actuated by different sentiments and views." Here, says Madison is the prime source of political parties and factions.

To check, balance, and refine the views and sentiments of groups and classes—that was the great object to which the framers of the "Constitution directed their attention. They assumed that these diverse interests would endure, and they sought "to secure the public good and private rights" against the assaults and ambitions of mere numerical majorities representing one or more major interests in society. They did not expect the government to be conducted by disembodied spirits without reference to the practical interests of their constituencies. And in their writings and speeches they tried to instruct the American public in the true nature of political substance.

But they failed. Few people read their writings or pay any attention to the sound of political science which they formulated. American citizens act like Alexander Hamilton and talk like Thomas Jefferson, and that largely accounts for their confusion in morals.

Our confusion in morals is due to the intellectual climate we have created for ourselves. Our political theory and our Sunday loquacity do not conform to the pattern of our week-day economic conduct . . . Our politcal science as taught neglects economics, and economics politics. Both spread false notions of the world.

The solution of our problem, therefore, lies in a return to the Fathers, a restoration of political thinking to the economic foundation from which it has been removed, but with wide-open regard for the potentialities of the engineering age which they did not forsee. The necessary rediscovery of the Fathers means a new Science of Political Economy that transcends the everlasting battle of capitalism and agriculture for advantage.

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BIBLIOFILE

The Best Short Stories of 1929. Edited by Edward J. O'Brien: Dodd, Mead and Co. $2.50.

The advent of a new year is heralded for the devotees of the short story by the annual collection of Edward J. O'Brien which purports to contain the very best efforts in the short-story field during the year. Any such collection must necessarily be a criterion for the student of writing, and a very expressive comment on the state of fictional writing as a whole.

Sherwood Anderson and Willa Cather are the outstanding stars of the present collection. Mr. Sherwood's offering, *The Lost Novel*, has been almost too closely pruned of descriptive matter to make this very short tale as ironical in its effect as it might well be. *Light without Heat* (the title of an excellent character sketch by Robert Mullen) could well characterize the purely intellectual appeal of Sherwood Anderson's style in this story.

Willa Cather's *Double Birthday* is delightful in every sense; in the peculiar flavor of the atmosphere it is almost Galsworthian. *The First Oboe* by James Webber Glover, and *The Venus* by William Carlos Williams, are both character studies of the most modern type; the extreme skill and subtlety in the treatment pay tribute to the high American standard reached in this popular form of short story.

Edward O'Brien has shown very good judgment in including two stories told in the first person and told well, by characters of a type familiar to every state of the country. *There's Money in Poetry*, by Konrad Bercovici, is the outpouring of a wealthy Jewish silk merchant who has suffered long with a daughter and a son-in-law who all but forsook business for poetry. But blood is thicker than water, and business triumphed in the end with *Indian Wind* (the young poet's first effort) flourishing as the advertising name for a new silk. The other story, *I Have Letters for Marjorie*, by Edward L. McKenna, is told in the dialect (for surely dialect is not too strong a word) of the inarticulate and slangy mid-western university graduate, and is one of those rare and choice accomplishments, a convincing love story.

Hound of Heaven, by Sarah Addington, well deserves its place as the opening story; the account of the little Irish terrier who visited heaven, and but for a fortunate discovery would have stayed there, is whimsical without approaching too near the sentimental, and fanciful without abusing intelligence. The small dog, boon companion of a third rate Irish poet, struggling for livelihood in New York, is admitted to dogs' heaven, where food is of the right sort, and plentiful, and where fights with cats are not only permitted but encouraged. His mentor in his "coming out" party in the social world of his new environment is Hodge, the canine friend of the eminent Doctor Johnson, and all of his new friends, he discovers, are the dogs of famous literary figures who have accompanied their masters and mistresses to heaven.

B. B.

PALMER'S ODYSSEY OF HOMER DONATED TO COLLEGE LIBRARY

The *Odyssey of Homer*, translated by Professor George Herbert Palmer, with sixteen illustrations in color by N. C. Wyeth, was one of the outstanding Houghton Mifflin publications in December. Professor Palmer has given to the Wellesley College Library three copies of this book. One is the Publisher's copy of a special edition of five hundred and fifty numbered copies with the autograph signature of the translator and that of the illustrator. It contains a letter in facsimile from Professor Palmer to the publishers, dated May 1, 1929, in which he states that, attempting in later years to simplify his rendering of the Odyssey and to rid it of unnatural language, he rewrote it from cover to cover thirteen times. A complete set of the plates in color issued separately accompanies the books. These are now displayed in the Exhibition Hall of the Wellesley College Library. This has been made the occasion of bringing together other translations of the *Odyssey* from the English Poetry Collection. The translations by George Chapman, Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, John Ogilby, Alexander Pope, William Morris, and William Cullen Bryant fill one half of the Exhibition Case. Two interesting association books have been included, one is a copy of the first edition of Keats's Poems opened to the page on which is printed the sonnet, *On First Looking into Chapman's Homer*. The other is a presentation copy of the first edition of Robert Frost's first book, *A Boy's Will*, with this inscription:—"George H. Palmer from Robert Frost. With acknowledgment of indebtedness for many things including always the most beautiful translation of the *Odyssey*." This Exhibition will be open until February the fifteenth.

L. W.

PUNCH BOWL ASKS WELLESLEY FOR LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The Editor-in-chief of the Pennsylvania *Punch Bowl* has written the *Wellesley College News*, asking them to notify the girls of the college of an opportunity of contributing to this magazine. Every five years, *Punch Bowl* has made it a practice to publish a strictly Girls' Number, entirely devoted to the humorous effusions of the fairer sex. And now that the fifth year has rolled around again, they are throwing open the pages of their February number to the girls of the country.

All types of jokes, stories, poems, drawings are asked for—in fact, anything you care to write or draw that is of a humorous nature. It is understood, of course, that all material submitted must be strictly original and must be written by girls. Complete details may be found on Page 14 of the Christmas number of the *Punch Bowl*.

They want every college in the country to be represented in this, the most popular number that *Punch Bowl* ever puts out. The name of the contributor and her college will be printed under everything accepted. Gold and silver *Punch Bowl* keys will be awarded to the winners and the runners up.

Contributions should be sent to the *Pennsylvania Punch Bowl*, 3417 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and must be in by JANUARY 31.

The Travelling exhibit of the National Photographers' Association of America will be on exhibition at the studio of F. E. Slingerland from January 13th to January 18th. Open evenings.

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DO NOT MARRY A GEOLOGIST IF YOU'RE A TENDER FLOWER

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

ready for the celebration, which evidently was not a total success, judging from the remarks heard later about the old presents and the unreality of Santa Claus.

Men in camps have definite ideas about the place of women and that is that they should be silent, sporting and helpful in minding their own business. Some of the women come with the quaint old idea that they are to be a ray of light in the community, but they soon learn better. No airs can be tolerated in camp life. All is hard work and women have to take their places with the men or be considered a nuisance.

SOCIAL SCHEDULE, 1930

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

May 13 A. K. X., Shakespeare, Z. A. Open House.
May 14 Agora, Phi Sigma, T. Z. E. Open House.
May 15 Senior Academic Council.
May 17 Glee Club Concert, late dancing.
May 21 C. A. 7-8.
May 23 Z. A. Semi-open.
May 24 Z. A. Semi-open.
May 29 Spring Field Day.
May 30 Float Night, Memorial Day.
May 31 Tree Day, last Step-singing.
June 2 Tree Day Alternate, Float Night Alternate.
June 3-11 Examinations.
June 12 Barn Dress Rehearsal.
June 13 June Play performance.
June 14 President's Reception, June Play performance.
June 16 Commencement, Class Supper, Midnight Step-singing.

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CALENDAR

Thursday, Jan. 16: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Miss Mary Scarborough '30 will lead.

4:00 P.M. Room 124 Founders Hall. Academic Council.

6:30 P.M. Horton House. Shop Club meeting and dinner.

7:30 P.M. Agora House. Liberal Club meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Robert DeNormandie, former President of Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Friday, Jan. 17: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Dean Tufts will lead.

*8:00 P.M. Alumnae Hall. Edith Wynne Matthison (Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy) will read *The Medea*, Gilbert Murray translation. Tickets, $1.00, on sale at box office.

Saturday, Jan. 18: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

*8:00 P.M. Alumnae Hall. Joint concert between the Wellesley College Choir and Brown University Musical Club. Tickets, $1.00, on sale at El Table, Thursday, January 16, or may be secured from Marion Hackenheimer, Tower Court. Dancing will follow, 50 cents.

Sunday, Jan. 19: *11:00 A.M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Rev. Bernard C. Clausen, The First Baptist Church, Syracuse, New York.

7:30 A.M. Alpha Kappa Chi House. All College Vespers. Mrs. Ewing will lead.

Monday, Jan. 20: *8:15 A.M. (sharp) Billings Hall. Current Events. Mr. Watts will give the review.

Tuesday, Jan. 21: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

4:40 P.M. Room 124 Founders Hall. Dr. John P. Nafe will lecture on "Systematic Differences between Psychologists." (Department of Philosophy and Psychology.)

Wednesday, Jan. 22: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Mr. Wellman will lead.

2:30-5:30 P.M., 7:30-9:30 P.M. Vocational Discussions conducted by Miss Florence Jackson, Consultant in the Personnel Bureau. For details as to time and place consult folder on Personnel Board.

Notes: *Art Museum. Exhibition of Recent Paintings by Agnes A. Abbot.

Geology Lecture Room. Evening, Monday, January 20. Lecture on "Liquid Air."

*Open to the Public.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Engaged

'25 Charlotte Hamblen to Mr. Leland B. Upton, Whitman College. '23.

Married

'22 Ruth Feinberg to Dr. Benjamin D. Wolman, November 24, 1929.

'22 Mary Aydelott to Mr. Alfred Crawford Robertson, September 3, 1929.

'22 Rebecca Stickney to Mr. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, January 4.

'27 Alice L. Farny to Mr. Richard Carver Wood, December 28, 1929.

'28 Pauline Florsheim to Mr. Stanley L. Wessel, December 26, 1929.

'28 Marion A. Jones to Mr. Burton Willard Hales, December 28, 1929.

'29 Katherine Cohn to Mr. Charles Bang, December 19, 1929.

'29 Harriet Freiberg to Mr. Carl Holzheimer, 5721 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Ill., January 6.

Died

'14 Thomas P. Currier, husband of Helen Hill Currier, November 19, 1929.

COLLEGE NOTES

Engaged

'31 Sally L. Coller to Mr. Irving G. Loxley, Brown '27.

'32 Marjorie Meyer to Mr. Lawrence F. Picker, Columbia '22.

'30 May M. Miskimon to A. Dexter Johnson, Brown University '30.

'30 Marion Thompson to Perry Jones, Yale '29.

'31 Mary Chamberlain to Shelton H. Oliver of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

INQUIRING REPORTER

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

before a definite and stated time. Moreover, it is excellent practice to learn to subordinate the interests of the individual to the good of the whole. Mrs. Mary C. Ewing, Head of Severance Hall:

The present system has proved advantageous because it has been found to assist the college in getting back to the normal college routine. When the students return to Wellesley by noon, then by night all is running smoothly. If the students did not have to return until the time of their first class, there would be constant unrest and upheaval for two days and the difficulties in resuming concentrated and sustained study would be even greater than they are now.

Mary E. Reedy, 1931:

In discussing the present system of registration, two points of view are outstanding. There is either the possibility of having registration before the first class or of having it in accordance with the present regulations. Many of us who see ahead a half day more vacation are prone to greet the former suggestion with enthusiasm, but in thinking it over one must admit that the other side of the question has much more in its favor. The idea of getting settled and having classes start smoothly according to routine the following morning appeals not only to the faculty but to us who like to get settled before our classes start. But why not have registration at six or seven-thirty at night? That would eliminate the confusion of many of the girls who live within six or seven hours' distance from here. It is a well known fact that Wellesley, like all New England colleges, draws more than one-half of its student body from the New England states, New York and New Jersey. If we had the entire day to get to Boston, we would eliminate the confusion of Grand Central Station at two in the morning and the inconvenience of those living nearer caused by the registration in the middle of the day. If we were to register at night, we would be able to travel with more ease. It has often been said that the half day is lost anyway. Why not utilize this half day in a better way? The evening gives us plenty of time to unpack, and the next day can start just as smoothly as it does under the present regulations.

Jean Ancona, 1933:

"Why did we have to register before 12:30 on Wednesday if we had no class until Thursday afternoon?" This question puzzled many of us who have just been initiated into the mysteries of registration after vacation. Of course it is logical that we must register before our first class, but why must we return almost a whole day before our first class when by returning at that time we lose the last and best hours of vacation? No real work is ever accomplished between the return to college and the first class. Why can't the extra time be spent at home doing what we want to do rather than here at college doing nothing?

PROKOFIEV TO GIVE RECITAL OF HIS PIANO COMPOSITIONS

(Continued from Page 1 Col. 4)

Clowns, or *Chout*, which means in Russian *The Clown*.

In the fall of 1917 the Communists gained control of the government. Prokofiev wished to leave his disordered country. He obtained the permission for this from the Soviet government and the money from his new publisher, Koussevitzky, now conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. By way of Siberia, Japan, and Honolulu he reached New York in the fall of 1918 where he was welcomed with interest.

Although America was not yet ready to accept contemporary music, and severely criticized Prokofiev's, he signed a contract to compose an opera for the Chicago Opera Association, and for them finished *L'Amour des Trois Oranes* in 1919. After trips to London and Paris and another visit to America, he lived for a time in the mountains of Bavaria, near Oberammergau, and there started the sombre opera, *L'Ange de Feu*.

In 1923 he resided in Paris where Serge Koussevitzky faithfully included Prokofiev's compositions in his concerts. In 1926 he again came to America where his music was accepted with much more favor than before. This time he was accompanied by Madame Prokofiev who sang his songs. In 1928 Prokofiev composed his third symphony and a third ballet, and has since been living in Paris, working on his fourth symphony.

Many of us will recall the delightful rendering of his *Classic Symphony* in two of the Wellesley concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

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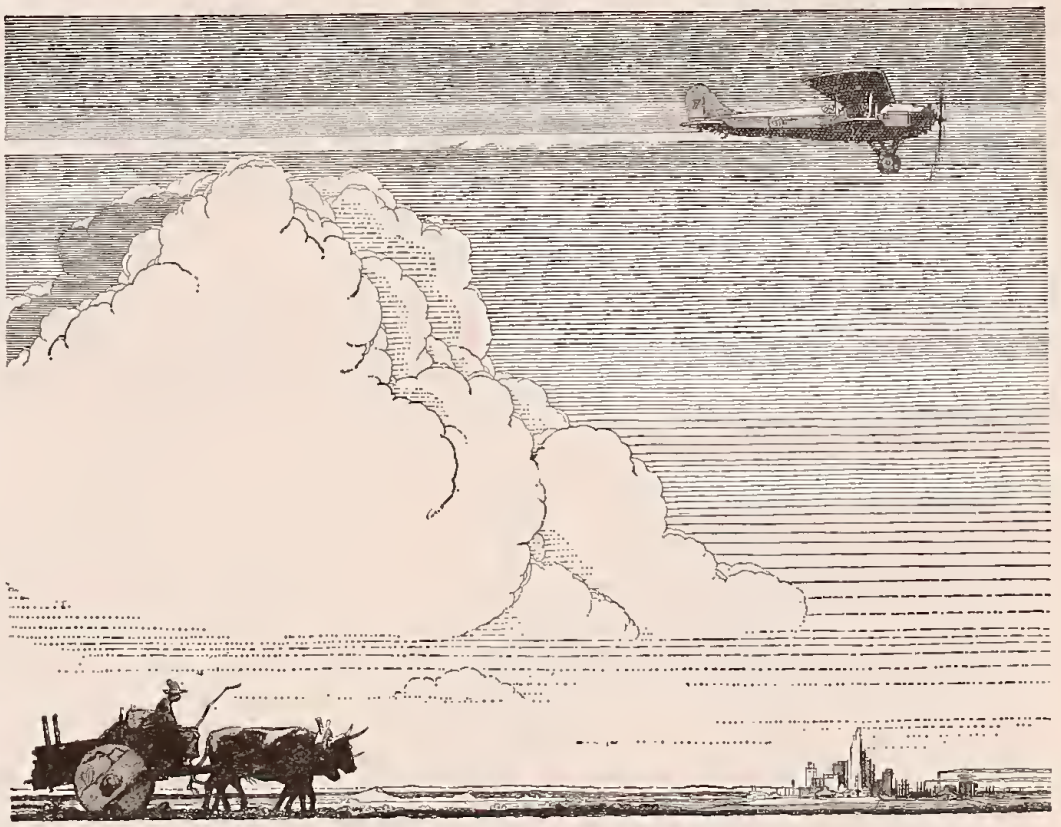

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